27. Technological Institution at Ramavarmapuram.

President.—No. 27, Mr. Thomas Manjuran.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I do move that. The resolution runs thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Government of Cochin that the proposed College at Ramavarmapuram be converted into a Technological Institution and that the erecting of the same be spread over a period of at least ten years."

Sir, this is a resolution which I have the greatest pleasure to move. I might at once state that I am not opposed nor do I believe any body in this House or State is opposed to the idea of having a model College in the State. That abstract idea has certainly my entire support. But before we go into the luxury of a model College as now proposed, we have to remember that actions of States have to be controlled by considerations of *expediency*. There is no Utopian ideal which can work successfully in a practical State. We have always to consider what is more important and what is less important; what is a necessity and what is a luxury. These are the considerations which every Government have to go into. Now considering this matter from that standpoint, let us scrutinise Anappara to the test of criticism for a minute. We have here in Ernakulam a hoary institution the equal of, if not better than, any other College in this Presidency. We have an institution which has weathered the storm for more than half a century, wherefrom practically almost all the culture that exists in the State has emanated, where the sons of our Royal family have sat and imbibed wisdom for generations, where eminent educationists like Sealy and Cruikshank, Barlow and Davies have devoted their lines to the cause of culture.

We have here an institution the sons of which can compare very well with the sons of any other such institution in the Presidency. Its sons have taken the fair name and fame of Cochin far far outside the bounds of this little State. This hoary institution Sir, is the noblest jem that 'scintillates on the Cochin diadem.' It is such an institution that is now threatened with annihilation. Unless there are the most potent reasons to justify this proposal,(*Hear, hear*) every thinking man must characterise this proposal as an act of vandalism. I use that word, Sir, deliberately because I could not get a milder word that fits. A College like that with its glorious traditions cannot be considered like a market house and shifted from place to place as if it were a shanty. It must be dealt within light of sanctity in which its alumni regards it. If ever there is a sacred institution in the State that is that institution. Let us consider for a moment the arguments for shifting, for annihilating this College. I call it annihilation; it is nothing else, It is not shifting of the Ernakulam

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College, to send it bag and baggage 50 miles away to the wilds of Anappara. It is annihilation, no more, no less. Well, gentlemen, let us consider whether it has ever occurred that from any city or any metropolis of any Prince or Raja, the one and only College of such a metropolis was shunted on to the hinderland fifty miles away. I would like an answer for that. I claim to a working knowledge of Geography. I have read about the metropolises of the world. I know that the educated population of these metropolises, has of late largely swelled in numbers. Well, I am not aware of a single capital wherefrom its only educational institution has been banished to the hinderland, fifty miles away. Now to justify such a step, let us see, what are the reasons that are urged. This College is getting crowded. There is no space. Secondly, the Harbour is advancing on Ernakulam and so the College must go outside Ernakulam,and thirdly,there are no sports facilities. Now let us consider, Sir, these objections one by one, before I go to the very real objection, namely, the objections based upon the convenience of the public and upon financial reasons. Let us consider objection number one, that the College is getting crowded. Yes, it is. It is a very good healthy sign. The fact that the College is getting crowded ought not to operate as its death warrant. It never operated like that elsewhere. It shows that it has got popularity. It shows it is filling a public necessity. Who are the people that are crowding this College ? They are the sons of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja who have a claim, a legitimate claim, to be educated. We are not asking for a new institution to be put up. We are only asking the Government not to interfere with an institution which existed for generations and which is now really fulfilling the necessities and wants of the public in the matter of higher education in the State. And mind that is the only College in the southern half of the State and the only Government College in the State. The crowding of the College rather than operating as its death-knell should operate as an eye-opener to the Government to help the College to expand. Where is the insuperable difficulty in expanding this College, I ask? We have in the College compound the high school building which I believe has 32 thousand square feet of floor space. There are two floors of 16 thousand square feet each and I am sure even the most exacting professor of the University cannot say that if that, High School is taken away from the compound and the building utilised for purposes of the College, there will not be space enough for the College. In fact I know that it is an admitted fact. 32 thousand square feet of

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floor space is not much less than what some Colleges have for their all. I know of Colleges with less than 32 thousand square feet of floor space, so that this objection does not hold. Crowding is not an obstacle.

What is the next? The Harbour. This Harbour bogey has been exploited to death. Let us analyse it for a moment? Where is the Cochin Harbour going to be? From what I know, and I happened to have seen the plan of the Harbour, this Harbour is not going to come within two miles of Ernakulam and between Ernakulam and the Harbour there will be a stretch of two miles of water. What is the particular kind of poison gas that the Harbour is likely to release so as to pollutte this educational institution at Ernakulam, two miles away? Is there a particularly deadly poison gas of long range cultivated in the Ernakulam Harbour? Madras has got a Harbour. Bombay has got a Harbour. Calcutta has a Harbour. Many great cities of the world have got Harbours. In all those great cities, they have got their own colleges. Did they pack up the Christian College at Madras which is situated within a hundred yards of the Harbour?

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—They are going to remove it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—They have been going to do so for the last 20 years. What about the Bombay colleges; what about the New York colleges; will the Hon'ble Member for Education or any Hon'ble Members enlighten us on that point? The famous Kings' College, in North London, is situated in the most crowded part of London. Did they send that college to the Lake Districts or did they send their students to playgrounds in Holland Park, five miles away, in South London? I am waiting for an answer. Now Sir, this is a most mendacious bogey put forward for the consumption of the innocents of Cochin State. It would not stand criticism, honest criticism. If the Harbour comes within two miles of Ernakulam, how is the college going to be polluted? Are there not hundreds of Colleges all over the world, situated much nearer than two miles to harbours? Now I am speaking as the representative of the southern half of this State, as a representative of five lakhs of people who are directly served by this College. I have the right to get an answer to these relevant questions.

Now, let me come to the third bogey, that of the playgrounds. Just a few minutes ago, to-day, the Governmont said on the floor of this House that Trichur people are to have their play grounds at Anappara, three miles away. If the students of Trichur town can walk three miles to their play-grounds, why

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could not the students of Ernakulam be asked to walk half a mile to their play-grounds on the outskirts of that town? Land is available in Ernakulam, in its outskirts, where land is abundant and cheap. I undertake to get ten acres of play-ground in the outskirts of this town for about Rs. 50,000. Why not spent that much money and have play-grounds, rather than spend 20 lakhs of rupees, on a wild goose chase, when Cochin is starving for roads, hospitals, sanitation, irrigation and so on, long crying public needs, as we shall presently see. So this bogey of play-grounds is also seen to be quite hollow. If these students in Trichur can walk three miles, Ernakulam students cannot be said to be so wanting in muscle as to be unable to negotiate half a mile!

Now let us consider the argument based upon the recommendations of University Commissions. I asked a question in this House a few months ago whether the University Commission had reported in imperative terms that the College must be shifted from Ernakulam. I requested for all the papers in connection with that to be placed on the table, and a large bundle was so placed. I was surprised to find that there was nothing in it. They had simply stated, in the reports that the College must find a little more room. Our authorities pointed out the Anappara site to them and they readily accepted the proposal to remove the College bag and baggage to Anappara. What do they care? Government were willing to take the College to Anappara. They simply stated the that College wanted more space. Our Government said that they were taking the College to Anappara, nothing more nothing less. Where is the order of the University Commission, in terms, that the College must be shifted from this town? I ask the Government whether up to this day there is any University Commission Report to the effect that this College must go out of Ernakulam. I can understand the University Commission saying that there must be more room, more space for play-grounds. But I cannot imagine any sensible commission ordering that the College should be banished from Ernakulam. You need not go to the wilds of Anappara for more space. Whom are you going to educate there? Why are you going to the hinderland? Are you going to educate the children of 10 or 12 Nayadies and Pulayas available there, or are you proposing to bewilder the fauna of the hinderlands? There is a college functioning, functioning first class, in Trichur, not two miles away from Anappara. What is the idea of creating two Colleges in Trichur for collegiate education, may I know? I will come to that aspect presently. So no sane University

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Commission would have said such a fatuous thing as now attributed to them. I know of a few Colleges, the S. P. G. College at Trichinopoly, Wesley College in Madras, the College at Coimbatore and a great number of other Colleges in the moffusil which have not 500 acres, found necessary for the Cochin College. Why did not those advocates of model Colleges make recommendations to all those institutions to start model institutions, before advising us in Cochin on the subject? I do not think there is anything in it. I respectfully submit that this University Commission is a much over-rated affair altogether. And then, what about the hostel? With regard to that, I may say that there is ample space behind the existing hostel and we can put up buildings there instead of spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees at Anappra.

Now Sir, let us consider this question from another point of view, the points of convenience and the question of expediency. Sir, from an answer I got from the Government last session, I find that out of the College students which number in all four or five hundred, more than 270 are students who come to the College every day from their homes. Now, it is well known that a good number of these students are the sons of poor people, people who find it very difficult to give even the school fees. Now I ask, is this measure that you are proposing now, a democratic measure or a reactionary measure. That is what you have to consider. Do you want to starve the talents of the poor of higher education. I know there is none here who will say that the poor man should not be educated. If there is, I do not see eye to eye with him. I know of a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service who was the son of a petty Ernakulam copyist. I am sure the Hon'ble Director of Public Instruction knows him and so also every Member of this House. Suppose you had no College at Ernakulam, would that gentleman have received collegiate education?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I know that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I know the mentality that wants to put down the education of the poor. What is the justification for taking away this College, this only College from the capital? You want to starve Ernakulam and provide a College for the flora and fauna of Anappara. What better are you doing? How many hundreds of thousands of people are directly served by this College? If 278 students are coming every day to attend the College, sixty per cent of them or about 170 of them are poor. Who will provide for that sixty per cent?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—None.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Is there any justification in this century for spending more money on higher education? I

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remember a speech delivered by the Governor of Madras, the other day, in Mangalore, when he was approached for funds for collegiate education. He said that there was absolutely no justification for spending more money for turning out graduates and letting them loose as discontented elements.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—You just wanted to give the poor higher education.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I cannot reply to that which I cannot distinctly hear. I say here is a project which involves about 20 lakhs to be spent in the name of higher education. Now I say, first of all, other things being equal, there is no justification for investing aconsiderable amount of money in the cause of higher education. I say there is not the least justification for investing a large amount of money like that for the purpose of killing an existing institution and providing one where there is no necessity. I am sure even the strongest advocates of the scheme will not dare to say that there is necessity for a College in Anappara. Mind *necessity*.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Yes.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I hear a faint 'yes'.

I shall try to controvert that proposition. What do you mean by necessity? A public necessity is created when there is a need. There is already existing in Trichur a first class First Grade College. What is the necessity in having another at Anappara two miles away? Is it because that St. Thomas' College is overcrowded? That you cannot say. What do you mean by necessity? Mind necessity is a very very different thing from luxury. If there was a necessity would we fight against it? Can the most far-fetched mind imagine that there is necessity for a College in Anappara? I maintain absolutely no. I can understand putting the projects on the ground of efficiency, great efficiency, a model College and all that sort of thing. But on the point of necessity, 'no' absolutely no. Even the greatest advocates of the scheme cannot say that. If there is no necessity for a College, necessity literally understood, necessity in the political sense of the word, considered from the standpoint of expediency, where is the justification for shifting the Ernakulam College? Is it justifiable? Are you entitled to go against the teeth of the public opinion of the State, against the teeth of the public opinion of the southern half of the State, of that part of the State which the College serves; are you entitled to shift that institution fifty miles away? What provision are you making for the education of these students at Ernakulam, That is the point which you will have to consider.

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Before I pass on to the financial aspect of the matter, one word with regard to another aspect. Are we assured of the sanitary conditionsin Anappara or the water-supply in Anappara? Or, is this College going to share the doom of the Potteries and the Tanneries, in the latter of which I myself am a victim? To an institution which is to gather together 500 souls now and which is eventually to house one thousand students, certainly an assured supply of water will be required and certain sanitary conditions will have also to be fulfilled. To this day, in spite of various queries, I have yet to know that these conditions are assured. It is a hilly tract. Malaria is not unknown to Malabar. Water is not superabundant there. These are the questions which we have to consider before we rush on with the scheme. Sir, I must say that the manner in which the scheme was started was rushed, is not a compliment for any Government. Here was a gentleman who was Diwan of the State for five years. He was on the point of going away and his successor was appointed. But unfortunately that successor was delayed some time and was not able to reach India for a few months. In the meantime the scheme is rushed. Where was the necessity to rush it through? Was it not much fairer to leave the decision of such an important matter to his successor who is responsible for the welfare of the State for a number of years? Was it the proper function of a retiring Diwan to do this sort of thing? I say the matter was rushed, rushed because somebody did want to face the incoming Diwan with a fait *accompli*. Now Sir, you must remember political facts are never settled until they are correctly settled. (*Hear, hear.*) It is not one party that settles the matter. It is not the outgoing Diwan or anybody behind him who can settle things. It is the public. I know Sir, and you know Sir, that both in the occident and in the orient, things though settled for years together were often unsettled. The public have certain rights. If you go against them you can never create a settled fact. They will always become unsettled. I say, where was the hurry to 'settle' this matter except the hurry to confront the incoming Diwan with a settled fact.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—On a point of time.

President.—It is now 12-25. (*Laughter*).

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Generally the mover is given 20 minutes.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Now Sir, there are three resolutions on this subject; and, if you will kindly permit me, I will take only five minutes more.

President.—All right.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—So, then I say the Government

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confronts the incoming Diwan, on whom the responsibilities of the State devolved, with the fait accompli. I respectfully submit it is too transparent a manoenvre. That should not stand in the way of doing the right thing. Let not the accomplished fact be a bar for energetic action. My resolution is not to the effect that all the money spent there should be wasted. Cochin requires no more of collegiate education, but does require vocational training. Use Anappara as an institution for vocational training. Here is a little hoard of money lying in the banks and the authorities are in a hurry to spend it on fools' errands. We want that money to be spent properly. There was systematic hoarding going on for years. We want to spend it on matters of public utility. We want roads, medicines, sanitation, irrigation, we want all the facilities a modern country is entitled to. It is our money. It is not to be spent, wasted lavishly in the wilds of Anappara.

Now to the finance question. What is the financial position of the State? It has committed itself in connection with the enlargement of the Harbour and the broadening of the Railway. Cochin Government was begging for a loan of 60 lakhs of rupees. So far in vain. Now if that is so, if we have got no money to *spare* why should we spend this 17 lakhs of rupees now? The question is whether at this time, with the financial commitments of the State, we have 17 lakhs to *spare*. That is the point. Can we complaisantly afford to spend 17 lakhs *for samshing an existing institution and creating a new institution where there is no necessity.*

I commend this resolution for the kind consideration of the whole House. I request the House to consider this matter free of any parochialism. I know there is a certain amount of parochialism in this matter. We are not opposing this scheme because we are jealous of Trichur. The complaint is that the College is being banished to a place where there is no necessity without any provision being made in the place where there is a tremendous necessity. It is a hopelessly undemocratic measure, a measure that has been thrust upon the State against the wishes of the people on the score of utopian ideals. Expediency is the greatest consideration that should determine this matter. Let not the fait accompli baffle the Government. Let justice be done.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—I beg to second it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I rise to oppose the motion and before I do so, I would request this House and you, Sir, for giving me a little more time than I am entitled to in the similar way the consideration that was shown to my friend who in another

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respect is at an advantage because he has a right of reply. Sir, there is one feature of this case, fortunately that has not become a communal question.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Certainly not.

Dr. A. R.Menon.—It has not become a communal question; and the Member for Vyttila and the Member for Vellarappalli and I believe, my friend sitting over there are in favour of the proposition of retaining the College here, while I expect support from the Member for Chalakkudi who supported this measure last time, thereby showing that it is not a communal question, and, in my experience in this House, if we can keep out communal measure and communal criticism, we somehow or other succeded in coming to a definite and sound conclusion. Personally I shall be satisfied with the position after representing what I have to represent here. It must be clearly understood that the College of Ernakulam is not intended for the town of Ernakulam and the adjacent parts of Ernakulam. The College of Ernakulam, in the first place, is intended for the whole of Cochin State and, if there be space, for people coming from outside also. That fact must be thoroughly grasped. Just as the Chief Court situated in Ernakulam does not constitute a court for the people of Ernakulam alone, the College is also intended for the whole State. Now if the College is for the whole State a difficult question arises, which would be the proper place which would give facilities or almost equal facilities to almost all parts of the State. I submit to this House that Trichur being the central place, is a proper place for locating a College which is intended to serve the needs of the people of the Cochin State. That is the position. The Hon'ble Member attributed to us one motive which I resent very much, namely, that this is a move against democratic principles. I believe I am as much a democrat as the Hon'ble Member here is. There is no use of attributing motives. You must face the proposition squarely and boldly without attributing or suspecting motives. I object to that statement. The next consideration that weighs with this House is the condition of the College at the present day, the opinion of the Professors and the opinion of the eminent Madras Educational authorities, the University Commission. The opinion of the Commission is treated with scant courtesy by my friend. But I am inclined to attach more importance to their opinion in these matters than the opinion of a lawyer, however eminent he may be. I would just mention the names of the members that constituted that Commission, so that the House may understand

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their status and position in the educational world. There is Mr. Ravunni Menon, the Vice Chancellor of the Madras University, there is Mr. Ramanathan, Professor of English in the Presidency College, there is Professor Smith, Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency and there is Professor Rangaswami Ayyengar and one or two other gentlemen including our friend Mr. Sathyamurti. These then were the members who constituted that Commission. This is only just to show that the opinion expressed by such a competent body of men, men occupying eminent places in the educational world, should not be treated with scant courtesy, as my friend seems to suggest. I submit that it is a wrong way of looking at things. There are matters which we cannot claim to know and where you yourselves do not know. The best thing that you can do is to get the opinion of those who are specialised in that branch and I shall prefer to take the opinion of the University Commission to that of my friend sitting there. Now what is the opinion of the College authorities? You cannot say that the College authorities, the Professors who have grown grey in the service of that College, would prefer this shifting unless they fully realise the inadequacy of the present position of the College. You will not attribute that it is a spirit of vandalism that inspires them to demolish this noble edifice and transfer. Now the Professors and the Lecturers—I challenge any one who will disprove this statement—almost 90 per cent of them, are for the shifting of this College.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Question. It is not correct.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Take the vote if you like. If the Professors are against it, I shall immediately withdraw and will not say a word for this College. If the Professors think that this shifting is injurious to the educational institution I shall certainly abide by their decision. Otherwise my opinion in this matter must be superior to the opinion of the Professors, which in all humility I don't think to be so. Some of the reasons that prompted the Professors, supposing it is not vandalism, were in the main three considerations. One was, there is not ample space for the College. The class rooms are conducted on the verandah. The High School was shifted from the College and even then there is not sufficient space. The practical classes in the College are conducted in artificial light. The Chemistry Department finds it difficult to get ample light. These are statements which can be proved easily and which cannot be contradicted. I have also not got parochialism, I think to be so. I have got a loyalty to the place just as the Member for Trippunittura has. There is such a feeling in

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human nature but it would be foolish if that is the sole consideration in viewing matters from that point alone. I am guilty if I am really misrepresenting things in this House.

Again, Sir, in the case of the hostel, it has been proved here yesterday, that the hostel which was used to accommodate 70 persons is now accommodating 100. There are 500 to 600 students and if you want to give accommodation to all of them you will require another four or five lakhs in a place like this. I fail to see whether you can get the site and even if you get the site the price would be prohibitive in a growing capital town like Ernakulam. Then the second objection that he raised and we also raised is that we are going to have one of the best ports in the world, a port of international reputation and any body who has visited such places knows, with the advent of the port certain undesirable things also take place. I don't want to proceed further on that topic. But you create an atmosphere, a vicious atmosphere, and you expose boys or students during their period of adolescence, which is the most dangerous period, to temptation which you could very well avoid. Now it is pointed out that there are ports in Bombay and Madras. Bombay and Madras are big towns and the port can be only in a little corner, whereas Ernakulam is a small strip of land bordered by the backwater on the one side and on the other side by the marsh place. You cannot spread over the town. You must be satisfied with the plot of ground where the town of Ernakulam is now located. Granting that it is possible my submission is that it is injurious to expose students to such vicissitudes. Even in University towns like Oxford and Cambridge, which are associated with the vices of industrial and commercial towns, the students are kept under proper control and there are prescribed limits beyond which they cannot go. I am sure the Commissioner of Police will confirm my statement. If it is so even in a University town where there is nothing else but University business, that such restrictions ought to be imposed upon the students, is it fair, is it right, is it proper that you should expose them to these vicious things here? Now Sir, the third point is about the poor students being deprived of the education. Personally I shall be very much grieved if, by any of our move, they are going to be so. But I submit the poor population is not confined to the borderland of Ernakulam and Ernakulam alone. There are poor people all over the Cochin State. In Anappara we have got only rabbits and hares. Everywhere there are poor people. Therefore the argument that, if you deprive Ernakulam of the College, the poor people living near the town

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will be deprived of the benefit of the study, cannot be maintained.

Another point raised is there is no instance of any Government removing a College from one place to another—a college which is established for nearly 50 years.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—50 miles away.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Whether it is 24, 25 or 20 it is going to be removed. When nations are removing their capitals even, are you going to talk to me of an institution like a College? The old Constantinople has ceased to exist. St. Petersburg has ceased to exist. There are capitals that have been built during centuries with treasures unknown which are compelled to be removed. The point is necessity knows no law. Supposing that necessity has arisen everybody, whatever may be the feeling of veneration that he has for the College, will be for shifting the institution. I am second to none in my veneration to the old institution; I myself was a student, though only in the lower classes. I say, if we are satisfied that the conditions are such that the College should be removed for the general benefit of the whole population of the Cochin State, then the local consideration you have should not stand in the way of the Government.

Now the only other point on which I would wish to pitch is about the idea of the Hon'ble Member of converting it into a technological institute. The building is unfit for science but it is beautiful for technological instruction! Very useful; and an industrial town like Ernakulam is unfit for technological instruction whereas it is suitable for science; Very queer logic. I find it very difficult to follow that process of reasoning; and the second point he said was that there is no money. There was a resolution in his name yesterday urging upon the Government that a portion of the hoarded wealth should be spent for public purposes.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Certainly.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Therefore, there is hoarded wealth. I submit education is a public purpose, in my view a most fundamental one; I mean, a most important work on the part of the Government is education. Therefore I think, since there is hoarded wealth, we can make use of a few lakhs for this purpose. That is my answer. For the wealth that we will have to meet, the Government may come forward and impose an education cess upon the people. If occasion arises nobody will grudge to pay for education. These arguments are only trotted out just to frighten us with the insolvency of the State, though we know perfectly will that the State is solvent and the State is not going to give up the scheme because of the speech of my friend here. How difficult it is to make both ends meet? These things will

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not be of any weight because everybody knows the solvency of the State and the interest that the Government take in the matter of education. That is one right feature of the Government. I do not think any body in this House, any Member, ever criticised the Government adversely upon the educational policy. Every time a demand was made in the House, though there were some criticisms about the methods adopted, never has there been any reflection, any serious questioning, of the spending of money for educational purposes.

Another complaint was that this matter was rushed through. I would like to put in two words to tell you the history of this. This question was first raised in this Council five years ago. Year after year I brought in cut motions and substantial motions later on to compel the Government to declare their policy of either changing the College or enlarging the College here. Every time the Government escaped with one vote, the casting vote, and once I believe, they were defeated. Last occasion this question was raised and in consultation with the University Commission, they came here and declared their policy of transferring the College to Anappara. There was a full debate. My friend sitting here raised that point, I challenged a division, they were not bold to accept that challenge. It is a fact. Last year we did that and they declined to make a division and I am satisfied that if they did take a division, I have not the least doubt that it will be soundly defeated. Those who live in Ernakulam will fight for this, for keeping away all of us who come from outside, irrespective of caste or creed. We are going to take a line of action which is not consistent with the view of the Hon'ble friend sitting here, in spite of the attempt made, because we are convinced that we are right. just as he is convinced that he is right. We are also convinced that it is in the interest of our State that we should take an action. It may be possible, by taking a few acres. to tide over the present difficulties. Who knows the growth of the College? We have an ambition that in course of time this College may become the centre of education and the plans prepared by the Chief Engineer are more or less on the scale of a university or which may be developed into a University in course of time. No body can say what may take place in course of time. Anappara will become a great centure of education with facilities for development; and if such a thing takes place, are you to stand here and say for the time being you can turn away the High School boys, remove other places, remove the latrine and put

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something there? These are the arguments he said about political theories and political principles. I say we must have a view for the future, we must take a long view. You must consider what will be the condition after 40 years. You must lay down the plan. The person who laid the foundation of this College 55 years ago would not have known that it would have assumed such proportion. He would not have thought also that it is to assume such enormous proportion and that when the time comes it will have to be shifted from this place. The time has come, I submit and it is time that we should stop these things. It is not a matter of dignity to this House, which after having addressed the Government and after having pressed the Government for 4 years to shift the College to a proper place, to come back again here, after the Government have undertaken the work and spent nearly 2 lakhs, to discuss this question. This problem is beyond any discussion now. The disussion is over, the work is taken, further discussion is unnecessary. All I can say is that there is an end to everything in this world, but I believe there is no end to my friend's arguments for keeping the College in this place.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി നാം ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു് സാധുക്കളുടെ നിലയിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടുവേണം. ഇതേവരെയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതികൾ വിദ്വാന്മാർതന്നെ തീർച്ചയാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിലും ആ വിദ്വാന്മാർ ധനികന്മാരുടെ നിലയിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടു് ധനികന്മാരുടെ കുട്ടികളുടെ സൌകര്യത്തെ ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു്, ധനികന്മാരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു് ഏറ്റവും അധികം സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തിയാണു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയം രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. നാം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയം എടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിനെ പിൻതുടരരുതു്. അമേരിക്കയെ അനുകരിക്കണം. എനിക്കു സാധുക്കളുടെപേരിൽ ഒരു കാര്യം പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഹാർബർ വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കാളേജു് മാറരുതെന്നാണു്. ഹാർബർ വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ നിന്നു ആരും താമസംമാറിപ്പോകുന്നില്ല. അവക്കു നേരിടാവുന്നതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞൊന്നും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും വരാനില്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഹാർബർകൊണ്ടു് ഒരുദോഷവും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വരുന്നില്ല.

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ജി. മേനോൻ.—സാധുക്കൾ എന്നുപറയുന്നതു് എറണാകുളത്തു മാത്രമൊ, കൊച്ചിശീമയിൽ ഒട്ടുക്കും ഉണ്ടൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഹാർബർ വന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ വളരെ സാധുക്കൾ വരും. ആ സാധുക്കളുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഇവിടെ താമസിച്ചുപഠിക്കുവാൻ കാളേജു ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായാൽ സാധിക്കും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം അവക്കു ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുപോയി

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താമസിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമല്ല. ഹാർബർ വരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കാളേജ് മാറണമെന്നുപറയുന്നതിൽ വലിയ യുക്തിഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പിന്നെ ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു് തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരും സാധുക്കൾ ഇല്ലേ എന്നാണു്. നാം ഇപ്പോൾ പുതുതായി ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതി തുടങ്ങാൻപോവുകയല്ലചെയ്യുന്നതു്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നാണു്. ഇവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പുതുതായി ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നതല്ല.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു രണ്ടു കാളേജുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്. ഒന്നു തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരും മറ്റൊന്നു എറണാകുളത്തും. ആ രണ്ടുകോളേജും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യത്തെ ഒരു വിധത്തിൽ നിവർത്തിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ഒന്നുമാറുന്നതു് ആ സ്ഥലത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യത്തിനു് ഹാനിയാണു്. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു സഹായവും ചെയ്യാതെ ജനങ്ങൾ സ്വയമേവ നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു കാളേജിൻറെ മുകളിൽ ചെന്നു അതിനെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഫലവും വരും. (*Hear, hear*) ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു സ്കൂൾ നടത്തുന്നു. അതിനടുത്തു് മറ്റൊന്നുംകൂടി നടത്തുന്നതിനു അനുവാദത്തിനായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ഒട്ടും സമ്മതിക്കാത്ത ഡയറക്ടരോടു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ സെൻറതാമസ് കാളേജു ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ എറണാകുളം കാളേജു കൂടെ അങ്ങോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നു പറയാൻ കാരണം എന്താണെന്നാണു്. വളരെ പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതും ജാതിമതഭേദമെന്യേ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നതുമായ ഒരു കാളേജിൻറെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചാൽ എന്താണു് സമാധാനം പറയാവുന്നതു്? അവിടെ എല്ലാ ശാഖക്കും സ്ഥലംപോരാ എങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു ധനസഹായംചെയ്തു് ആ കാളേജു പുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രമിപ്പിക്കയാണു് ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് പാവങ്ങളോടു ദയവുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൻറെ പണം വെറുതെ ചിലവുചെയ്യാതെ കൂഴിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ നാം ഈ നിശ്ചയം അംഗീകരിക്കണം. പിന്നെ ഒരു തക്കം പറയുന്നതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രായം ഒരിക്കൽ സ്വീകരിച്ചുപോയെന്നാണു്. നന്മയും തിന്മയും നിറഞ്ഞ ഈ ലോകത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രായവും ചിലപ്പോഴൊക്കെ ഒരു മാതിരി ഇരിക്കും; വേറൊരിക്കൽ മറ്റൊരു വിധമാകും. ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി കുറെ പണം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടു കടം ചോദിച്ചു. പണം കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞു. കുറച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ "ഇതാ, എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുക ₹ ൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് ആരുമേതും ഒന്നും വിചാരിക്കാതെയും ചോദിക്കാതെയും കൊടുക്കയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ഗവൺമെണ്ടു ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ അന്തരീക്ഷത്തിൽ എന്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രായം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാനാണു് പ്രയാസം? ഈ കൌൺ

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സിലും പാസ്സാക്കിയിരിക്കും. അതെല്ലാം സാദ്ധ്യമാണെന്നു ഈ ലോകത്തെപ്പറ്റി ജ്ഞാനമുള്ളവർക്കു അറിയാവുന്നതാണു്. ലോകത്തേയും മനുഷ്യസ്വഭാവത്തേയുംപറ്റി അറിയാവുന്നവരും ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഇതേവരെ നടന്നതെല്ലാം അറിയാവുന്നവരും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിനെ എതിർക്കയില്ല. നിങ്ങൾ എന്നോടു ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ ഞാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും പക്ഷെ പരമാർത്ഥം നിങ്ങൾക്കും എനിക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് നിങ്ങൾ അതും എന്നെ ഹെക്കിൾ ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരുങ്ങുകയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മലയുടെ മുകളിൽകൊണ്ടു വെച്ചു് പെയ്യിച്ചെങ്കിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു പ്രകൃതിയുമായി മനസ്സിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളുവെന്നാണു ഒരു വാദം. ഷേക്സ്പിയർ ഉണ്ടായതെവിടെ? കാളിദാസൻ ഉണ്ടായതെവിടെ? ടാഗ്ഗർ മഹാകവി അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനകവിതകൾ പട്ടണത്തിൽ താമസിച്ചുപ്പോഴാണു എഴുതിയതെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. മനുഷ്യൻ മനുഷ്യന്റെ ഇടയിൽതന്നെ സഹവസിച്ചു് വിദ്യയഭ്യസിക്കുന്നതാണു് മനുഷ്യരേയും ലോകത്തേയും അധികം പരിചയമാകാൻ ഇടയാക്കുന്നതു്. മനുഷ്യവാസമില്ലാത്തു്, സ്ഥലത്തു കൂടുക്കനും പന്നിയും താമസിക്കുന്ന ഇടത്തല്ല പഠിക്കേണ്ടകുട്ടികൾ താമസിക്കേണ്ടതു്. മനുഷ്യർ തിങ്ങിപ്പാർക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുവേണം. മനുഷ്യരുടെ നൂറായിരം ആവശ്യങ്ങളും സംഖ്യയില്ലാത്ത കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും കണ്ടു അതിനു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ആലോചിക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥലത്താണു കുട്ടികളെ വളർത്തേണ്ടതു്. വയസ്സന്മാർ വളരാൻ തരമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെയും വളർത്തണം (ചിരി). ഐഡിയൽ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മലഞ്ചെരുവുകളിൽ കാളേജു വേണമെന്നുള്ള വാദം പുനരാലോചനക്കെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇക്കാലത്തു ഈ വകകാര്യങ്ങൾ സാധുക്കളുടെ നിലയിൽനിന്നു നോക്കണം. സാധുക്കളെ വിസ്മരിച്ചിരുന്ന കാലംമാറിവരുന്നു. സാധുക്കൾ ഭരിക്കാൻ പോകുന്ന കാലം വരുന്നു. സാധുക്കൾക്കുവേണ്ടി സാധുക്കൾ രാജ്യം ഭരിക്കയും കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീരുമാനിക്കയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനയങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയും പരിഷ്കരിക്കയും നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന കാലം വരാൻപോകുന്നു. പണ്ടുള്ള പൊളിഞ്ഞ ന്യായങ്ങളെല്ലാം എത്ര വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞാലും എത്ര യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി കമ്മീഷൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞാലും മാറിവയ്ക്കും. ആ സ്ഥിതി ഈ കൊച്ചിയിലും വരാതിരിക്കയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സാധുക്കളോടു ദയവുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്ഥാപനത്തെ ഹനിക്കാതിരിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പകുതിഭാഗത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൌകര്യത്തെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കാതിരിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, നിങ്ങളെല്ലാരും ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കണം.

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പിന്നെ അവതാരകൻ പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു ന്യായത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. അതായതു് വളരെക്കാലം ഇവിടെ നടത്തിയിരുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ മാറാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന ആ പൊള്ളഞ്ഞ ന്യായത്തെയാണു്. ആ അന്ധവിശ്വാസം കളയണം. ഇത്തരം അന്ധവിശ്വാസങ്ങളെ മവിട്ടിത്തൂപ്പു് മറിക്കാനുള്ള മനസ്ഥിതിയാണു് നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികളിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു്. (*Hear, hear*).

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—There is a resolution standing in my name so far as this matter is concerned. That is resolution No. 71. So that I will take this opportunity of saying something with regard to that resolution by supporting the resolution that has been moved so ably by the Member for Trippunittura. Sir, with reference to the speech that I had the pleasure to listen from the Member for Trichur, he has formulated certain reasons why the shifting of this College to Ramavarmapuram is considereed to be an imperative necessity. The last of the reasons enunciated by him is that the Member for Vellarapilli moved this question once before this Council. I think he referred to the adjournment motion with reference to this very matter and that the question was discussed and that the sense of the Council was more or less understood and once having decided in one way, we are precluded from considering this question again. That is the argument that was advanced. But we know as a matter of fact, as was admitted by him for his own purpose as also by the Member for Trippunittura for his own purposes, 'facts are never settled unles they are correctly settled'. Let us just try to understand the history of the Ramavarmapuram institution a few years ago. What was it that was existing there? The Government had an idea to establish a Leper Asylum there and in fact they had spent a lakh and 82,000 rupees for putting up buildings. Was it not a settled fact then? What became of this building? What became of this scheme? Where is that now? Are those buildings used for any purpose of the College?

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—No.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The Chief Engineer may say, yes. But I say, 'No.' They are not to be utilised for any College purposes. Probably they may be used for housing the coolies. That may be necessary when the College becomes a full-fledged one. So that you find that facts which were considered once and settled and about which you had spent lots and lots of money—nearly 2 lakhs of rupees—have been unsettled for specific reasons; so that that, is no reason why the question should not be reconsidered. If this Council after taking a dispassionate view of the whole matter-gentlemen, do not be carried away by sentiments, do not be carried away by voice or

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whatever it be, let us try to understand the whole reason—and if the Government dispassionately considering the whole question thinks, that this is a scheme on which it is the duty of the Government to launch and to spend more money then certainly I would be the last man to oppose it. (*Hear, hear*). Do not be under the impression that because I am living in Ernakulam I am advocating the cause of Ernakulam—far from it. I have absolutely no quarrel whether you remove the College from here to anywhere else. Now what I ask is, as I said before, a lakh and 32,000 rupees was spent and you had absolutely no hestitation to give up the Leper Asylum scheme. Now where are you ? From answers to some questions, I understand that a lakh and 82,000 rupees have alreads been spent. The question is whether you should proceed further and if you are satisfied that there are no grounds for the step that you are taking, whether you should hesitate to say, "Pause, let us not go further; let us not spend any more money", I am sure any Government certainly should have the courage to do it and should not simply give the excuse "things are settled, opinion has been once expressed, work has begun; do not allow this matter even to be discussed". That argument is no argument at all. What are the other reasons urged?

The first reason that was urged by the Member for Trichur was that the Ernakulam College is not intended for the people of Ernakulam or the South of Cochin. It is just like the Chief Court. The College is intended for all Cochin. I think it is not even so. I do not think that you are restricting admission to Cochinites only. There are British boys, there are Travancore boys and it is an all Cochin institution. No doubt, if the facilities of the central parts do imperatively require the shifting of the College to the central parts to suit their convenience, then certainly it will be time for you either to provide them with another college or shift this College altogether. Now I earnestly ask, is there any such demand from any part of Cochin, whether there is any complaint from any part of the State, for having this College located here for the last 56 years. Has there been any public opinion expressed for saying that this College is unsuited to the convenience of the people coming from the north,either from theC hittur Taluk, Mukundapuram Taluk or Talapilli Taluk or Trichur taluk? Has there been any such voice expressed? So far as I know there is absolutely no such demand. So that the fact that the institution should be established in a central place is absolutely no argument. That argument has no legs to stand upon. If you are going to start a new college probably that would have been an argument. The question is—the College that has been

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existing here for the last 56 years—whether there is any justification for shifting the College—to any central place for the mere reason that it will be more convenient to all the people that come from the different parts of the State. So that that, argument is no argument at all. Then what is the other? The University Commis sion's demand—that was the other thing that was expressed here—an expert body—and the names of some certain distinguished gentlemen were also mentioned. That body has recom mended. What had they recommended? I think, from what I understood from the speech of the mover—in fact, that seems to be reasonable also—no University Commission can command you to shift your College to such and such a place. They can only advice you that there is not sufficient accommodation and that there are no facilities for sports and games and that the same should be provided. If there is no scope for expansion, they can only point out the inconvenience and tell you that the inconveniences may be removed. They cannot say that the College should not be located in such and such a place or that it should be shifted to another place. I do not think that they can make such a recommendation. In fact they have not made such a recommendation at all. Suppose they have pointed out that there is no room for expansion here and our over-anxious Government might have told them that 500 acres of virgin forest growth are available at Anappara and why we could not shift the College over there. They would say, if you have got the necessary amount for such a big scheme you can very well do it—that is what the University Commission would say. So that the recommendation of the University Commission so far as this matter is concerned is no argument at all. Then the third argument that was advanced was the recommendation of the Professors who have been associated with this institution. Now, so far as that is concerned I can very well understand that in a growing institution like this there will always be the necessity for expansion. That is true and that is the only ground on which you can think of any change. The only two grounds which appear to be feasible and in fact reasonable are one of sufficient play grounds and the other the want of scope for further expansion. Now if these two things are not insuperable, (before you think of spending another 15 or 17 lakhs of rupees) if by spending a few less amount of money you can provide these conveniences so far as the present College is concerned, I earnestly ask you whether there is any necessity for you to shift it to 50 miles away. Let alone the question of starving the St. Thomas' College. It was at a great cost that they raised it to a First Grade College. It will be rather hard to start another College in close proximity to it. My friend for Trippunittura

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need not be afraid so far as the collegiate education of the students of Ernakulam and of the southern parts of the Cochin State is concerned. The Government may not provide us with a College. So we shall have to take up the question at once. I know there will be sufficient strength. So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, in these days when every one ought to give up higher education in arts and sciences, you are going to start new First Grade College in the country itself. By taking your College from where it is located to the farthest corner of the State, do not think that the boys of the southern taluks will have to go to Anappara, which will be another Nalanda University that existed in the days of Asoka. There will certainly be enthusiastic and enterprising Missionaries who have got educational institutions here to come forward to have those institutions raised to a first class First Grade College. The Member for Trippunittura need not be afraid on that account. The authorities of the St. Albert's High School will at once raise it to the standard of a First Grade College. But the question is whether it is advisable. But this is only a side issue.

The recommendations of the Professors can only be this. I do not think the Professors ever recommended that the College should be shifted to Ramavarmapuram,but they might have been expressing their desire to get their inconveniences and difficulties removed so far as the present buildings are concerned and the only thing is that probably when they expressed this desire to the Government, this idea of shifting to Ramavarmapuram has been put forward as an excuse. When these difficulties were presented before them the Government ought to have tried to satisfy them by further expansion here itself, instead of thinking of shifting the College altogether to Anappara. No doubt there may have been great inconveniences to them as it now stands.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—On a point of order. The Member has exceeded the time limit. Many other Members may be willing to speak. Without repetition every Member can curtail their speech within ten minutes.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, I shall finish it soon. The next was hostels—want of accommodation for hostels. That again, no doubt, is a desideratum which you have to remedy. Is it after all insuperable? It seems to have been stated that if the people of Trichur are not provided with play grounds they may go to Ramavarmapuram. That place seems to be the panacea for all these things. Want of hostels, go to Ramavarmapuram; want of play grounds, go to Ramavarmapuram; want of colleges, go to Ramavarmapuram. I suppose that all our problems will be solved by going

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to Ramavarmapuram. These are the difficulties which you have got. You cannot remedy them. From the answers given, it is stated here that 15 lakhs would be the approximate cost of the buildings. I myself doubt that very much; because in the answers it was stated that all the estimates were not prepared. They are only being prepared. It is only an approximate amount only. I am sure when your whole work is completed it will not be 15 or 17 lakhs. Probably it may be twice or thrice. The question so far as this matter is concerned is, if you can, by spending a few lakhs more, get good play grounds here, why not try it. If Trichur boys can walk two or three miles for purposes of games to Ramavarmapuram, why not the boys of Ernakulam also go to the suburbs of Ernakulam for games? For that matter they are not worse off than Trichurians. Thus you can provide the College with good playing fields at a less cost. So that with less expenditure we can make this College more accommodating. There is no accommodation and no hostel accommodation and for that very reason alone you take the College to Ramavarmápuram. After all, do you think that it is advisable for any Government to spend any further money upon higher education like this? I think you all remember what Sir P. C. Ray said in one of the lectures delivered at Madras, that it is high time for our boys to think of not prosecuting their college studies in arts and sciences further and that it is time for them to stop and to turn back and turn their attention seriously to some other matter. Study some industrial subjects, that is the real want of the day, because the present day college studies cannot help them in finding out any employment. You must make them able to earn their living after their educational life is over. Now I ask, what is the use of turning out more graduates in your Arts Colleges by spending large sums of money for a model college. Are you spending the money for a model college for academical interests alone or for practical purposes? It is the duty of the Government to try to increase the wealth of the people by trying to increase the earning capacity of every individual of the State. Now, is your college education, as it is conducted at present conducive to increase the earning capacity of our people? From the answers to a question regarding the economic distress prevailing now all over the country and the consequent problem of unemployment, the Diwan Peishkar was saying that the question of unemployment existed only among the educated classes of the State. Now do you want to add to that number? Is it not better, more advisable to spend this surplus amount for some other purposes, to use it for some sort of industrial education, because our boys cannot have free access even in the Veterinary Colleges, not to

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speak of the Engineering and Agricultural Colleges, in places like Madras for getting them some sort of training in subjects like Electrical Engineering, etc? Now, why not you try some sort of technical education in these periods of great industrial and commercial advancement, so that in future, when their education is finished, the boys need not become unemployed, but would be able to earn their living by their respective professions and not go about discontented, knocking at every Government office for employment and always meeting with a refusal? It is certainly not possible for any Government to employ all the educated people here. Now, is it not better to consider all these things? Have you got sufficient funds—17 lakhs to be spent further upon this educational institution? So that you will see my reason for opposition to this shifting is not on any other grounds. I do not think there is any necessity made out and I do not thlnk we have got the funds necessary. I support this resolution most strongly.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sometime back, I had an opportunity to approach the Diwan of Cochin to ask for some funds for the purpose of making some furniture in the Thiyya hostel. The Diwan sympathised with me very much and told me that it is absolutely necessary to have furnitures in the hostel and that he would have been very glad to make a grant, but said that the Government had not sufficient funds. So with this courteous reply the Diwan sent me away saying when funds permit he would grant it.

On another occasion, I approached the Diwan to ask for an Engineering Scholarship for a most deserving student who had passed in the first class with distinction. He told me that he sympathised very such again and that the student would do very well in the Engineering College but at the same time he said founds did not permit him to give scholarship then. He gave me the assurance that as soon as funds permit he would make a grant.

The Vyttila people, represented by my friend on the other side, have been crying for a canal because their paddy fields are flooded and they have no canal to divert the water into the backwater. The Government gave them also the assurance that it would be taken in due course when funds permit.

The Chellanam people have been crying aloud for good drinking water—'give us good drinking water' is their pitiable cry. Of course the matter is under the earnest consideration of the Government. They are told "Please wait, no sufficient funds now. You will be given water when funds permit."

Yesterday or the day before yesterday, some of the Members have been complaining that all the lands and properties of the

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people of the west coast regions have been washed off by the sea and they requested that a bund may be put up. But the answer, "no funds" again came from the Government.

I can give you Sir, a number of similar instances. There was another motion, very pressing now, that all the people are almost starving on account of the trade and financial depression. You gave the answer, "what can we do? We have got only some funds and that cannot be utilised for this ; we have no money, we are really sorry". I ask, has the Government any legitimate right, when you have been refusing all these demands, to utilise any money for Anappara? Are you justified before God to use your money for such a purpose? Are you morally justified to spend 17 lahks of rupees now for new College buildings? After all I do not know why so much fondness is shown for Anappara. Is this the happiest place in Cochin? No doubt it is beautiful but I have seen in Cochin several other places which are more beautiful. Malayattur has one of the most beautiful sceneries. There is a beautiful crystal river running through the rocks. Malayattur or Kanjoor or Vellarappilli, by the side of the most attractive river, Periyar, you can fix the College. You cannot see a better site, anywhere else in Cochin. Though I am a layman, I do not think that the water problem of Anappara is so satisfactorily settled. Then again Chalakkudi. The fine river and the beautiful scenery you find there cannot be overlooked by any body. Cochin is noted for its natural beauty. Go along the Tram line. There is no sight more lovely than the sceneries around. I do not think that Anappara is the only beautiful place in Cochin. What is there so very charming and attractive there? There are several disadvantages in Trichur. We know the scarcity of water supply in Trichur. Several other places we could have selected for College, places on the river shore with perhaps a wider expanse than 500 acres. You will not have to pay any such large sum for acquisition purposes. You will get it almost for the mere asking. Now for you to spend 17 lakhs of rupees—and 17 lakhs the Hon'ble friend said would be nothing for the purpose. It would be three or four times that amount. You have heard of the old story of the 'Pulival' (പുലിവാൽ). Once you catch it you can never leave it. This is exactly the same. Now you will spend these 17 lakhs and then you find that you cannot finish it. Then another 17 lakhs. Thus you would never know where you will end. We first spent one lakh and twenty thousand thinking that it could be used as a Leper Asylum. What became of the Leper Asylum? What a miraculous change—a Leper Asylum into a First Grade College ! So you can see, Sir, that we are moving with no definite idea. We are only drifting and trying

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to make a virtue out of necessity. But do so; but do not spend more money for it. Do not interfere with the College, because you want to do something with what you have done at Anappara With half that amount or even one third we can come to a satisfactory solution at Ernakulam. Could we not extend the Ernakulam College premises as was pointed out by the Member for Trippunithura? We can acquire a few acres in the neighbourhood. We can extend the present buildings and make more conveniences. In fact we have been doing it in other departments. What did we do for the hospital? We acquired sites adjacent to the hospital. Similarly we may have to spend a small sum in order to introduce these changes here. I think it would be a mere waste if we were to spend large sums of money at Anappara. We have got other more pressing needs. You have the Broad Gauge Railway, you have the Harbour. You seem to think that you have such a lot of money. All that will disappear in no time. The Hydro-Electric Scheme is another useful one—a productive and more highly necessary matter—these are the necessities of the State. I say again these are the pressing necessities and it is not to take away the College to an ideal place or to have an ideal utopian college that is pressing us hard now. Of course it is all well and good to have an ideal College. But you should further investigate which is the ideal place. I do not think that Trichur is the most ideal place at least in respact of water. I am a native of Trichur and I must have special liking for the place; but I cannot be blind to circumstances. With all my liking for my native place, I say that it would be a waste if we locate the College near Trichur, for the reason that Trichur, with all its advantages, has got some important disadvantages also and primarily because we have ample means of improving accommodation at Ernakulam at a much less cost.

A well or two you may dig out. Will it solve that huge problem? Anappara is a rocky place. I am no expert in the matter and I cannot speak with authority upon that subject. But I have my own doubts whether you will get sufficient water there. Then what a lot of work you have to do there if at all you get water? Again it is, as you all know, a hill tract. Several lakhs of rupees it will consume for making into a habitable place. That is not the pressing need of the day. We are making a huge mistake, if we are to spend so many lakhs there now. Besides that, it will also create a lot of difficulty, as was pointed out by the Member for south Ezhuvas, to the poor students of the State, those who live away from the mountains. There is utmost benefit for us in having the College here. Poor boys here

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attend the College now and return home so that they will have to incur only the college fees. There are many such here and there is none at Anappara. Those who are in Trichur now have a College for them to study there. The shifting of the College to Aanppara will be a disastrous measure for the poor. I wholeheartedly support the resolution.

The House rose for lunch at 4' to 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the President in the Chair.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Sir, I rise to support this resolution, more on financial considerations. I am glad that the mover has narrowed the scope of the resolution to the transfer of the College to Anappara and his proposal to convert the buildings into a technological institution has not been discussed. If he had insisted on having a Technological College at Anappara, as he has attempted in his resolution, I fear Ernakulam with its harbour is the best place for a Technological College and if a College is to be good at Anappara, at any cost, it is better to have the Arts College there than to have the Technological College. Let us see how the finances of the State stand. The Special Finance Committee has gone into this question in some detail and there are a few pertinent observations with regard to our future finances. Para 12 of that report will give us some idea as to where we stand now with regard to our finances. This is what they say:—

" *The finances of the future*:—In the absence of any new schemes or enterprises requiring large capital outlay the finances of the State stand in need of no special consideration in the near future. The receipts under several of the heads show slow, but more or less steady, increase from year to year and are quite sufficient to meet not only the requirements of every day administration but also the progressive demands for education, sanitation, medical relief, and agricultural and industrial improvements. But schemes requiring large outlay cannot be shirked or put off any longer if the State wants to keep pace with other advanced Indian States and Provinces. Two such schemes the State has practically taken in hand, namely the Vendurutti Reclamation and the Railway conversion, while other schemes such as the Hydro-Electric Installation at Poringalkuttu, important irrigation works and branch railways will have to be taken in hand at no distant date. These will necessitate the successive raising of debenture loans and their liquidation so that the State will hereafter have always to be in debt to the extent of 50 to a hundred lakhs of rupees. As very few of such projects will, especially in their early years, return a dividend equal to the interest on the borrowed outlay, the difference between these two amounts and the amount to be contributed to the sinking fund will have to be provided from the general revenues. Taking 80 lakshs of rupees as our average constant debt provision for half the interest on that debt and a similar sum for the sinking fund will have to be made in the budget from the general revenues".

Everybody knows that the Government is already committed to the Harbour and the conversion of the Railway Scheme. The Poringalkuttu Electric Scheme is also being investigated

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and money has to be found. In this state of affairs the question is—are we wise in spending very nearly, roughly 30 lakhs on this shifting to Aanappara? Of course when there is a necessity and when that is imperative it is the duty of the State to find funds or to borrow and do it. Could we not get on for some time more at least till these schemes are worked out and can we not conduct our College in the present premises? If there is absolute necessity for any further accommodation, why not extend the College to the east of the present College buildings? I think it will not require more than one or two lakhs of rupees. I think that for the present purpose that will be sufficient and from what I heard from the mover I understand the University Commission has not also specifically stated that the College Buildings should be shifted to Anappara. The Commissioners were no doubt taken to Anappara and they were shown round the locality and they opined that it will be the seat of an ideal University. It may be true that they have written to that effect. Before we reach our ideals, we have to take stock of our present circumstances and try to reach our ideals only when we can afford to do it. It is this financial consideration that prompts me to give my vote more than anything else and I must confess I am obsessed more by that consideration. The advantages are rather problematical and much may be said in favour of and against either place. It may be possible to have an ideal Brahmacharya life there; from Brahmacharya life we go to Vanavasa in one jump without going through the intermediate stages in the life as contemplated by the Hindus. In Anappara there is less noise and bustle and greater freedom from the numerous distractions which a capital city with a harbour offers. But it would be folly to believe that knowledge can only flourish in monastic seclusion away from the surge of human life. It cannot be denied that knowledge derives the strongest impulses from the desire to serve human needs. To be in touch with life makes for true progress. The Member for North Ezhuvas said that there may not be much of beauty in that place. But I can assure you it is also an attractive place from a physical point of view. But it can equally be said so far as this place is concerned, that it is a beautiful scenery with the back-waters and the harbour. There are beautiful attractions for either place. The natural beauty of land is as attractive as that of the waters.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I think this is a more beautiful place.

Mr. C A. Kunjunni Raja.—In Anappara we have now to start in the company of jackals and the whole town has to be built, as Mahomed Bin Tangleck had to do when he transferred

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his capital from Delhi to Fatepur Sikri. This transfer looks like a repitition of history. It is for these reasons that I support the resolution as discussed in the Council.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, the suggestion in this resolution is to convert the College into a technological one. In the resolution that the College should not be shifted is not clearly put. The resolution as it stands is to convert the College into a technological institution. That is the impression conveyed. But when it comes to voting this will have to be split into two resolutions.

President.—The motion is that it should be converted into a technological institute.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There is no question about the shifting of the Ernakulam College to Anappara.

President.—It seems so. The College should not be shifted from here but the building at Anappara is to be used as a technological institution.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then, why not bring in a straight forward proposition like that? Then why this implied meaning and implied proposition?

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—As an old boy of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, I wish to speak a few words in support of this resolution. Educational institutions, wherever you may go, will be found situated among beautiful surroundings and I do not doubt for a moment that any Hon'ble Member of this House will agree in thinking that a more beautiful scenery than the one here in front of the College can be had at Anappara. Then again, which is the Province in British India or the Native State in India which has not got its most important educational institution at its capital? So long as Ernakulam remains the capital of the State, so long should its most important educational institution be housed at Ernakulam. That is my point. The Hon'ble Member for Trichur was saying that the most important educational institution, the Maharaja's College, should be housed at Trichur or near it, being a central place. Then I think that the Huzur Office may be shifted to Irinjalakkuda, my native place, being more central than Trichur. What is our idea of a capital? A capital—a place to be called a capital—should have all the important institutions of the Province or State there. That is my idea and that I presume is the general idea also. So, apart from the financial aspect of the question, I should say that the Maharaja's College should be at Ernakulam. Even if all the buildings and all the play grounds such as tennis courts, foot-ball grounds, etc., were now ready there, I would be against shifting the College to Ramavarmapuram. Then there is the financial aspect. I do not think that I need waste the

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time of the House on that aspect since it has been so fully and ably dealt with by the previous speakers. Now with regard to the supply of water, I have my own doubts whether at Ramavarmapuram we can have a sufficient supply of good drinking water. I think I saw a statement this morning in reply to a question put by an Hon'ble Member that there would be about a thousand students in the College, that fifty thousand gallons of water would be required per day, that it was proposed to draw this water from three tanks, and that boring operations had been begun. But I do not know, being a layman, as one of the Hon'ble Members said, I do not know—whether those three tanks will be able to supply the required water. If I am not mistaken—I speak subject to correction—the latrine cleaning arrangements there are to be carried out by the flush system. This would mean that for almost everything there we require water. That is the position. Then as regards the education of the poor; if the poor people at Trichur or the surrounding parts, not to speak of those of the southern half of the State, want to have collegiate education, it is doubtful whether they can have it by shifting the College to Ramavarmapuram. Of course those that live at or near Ramavarmapuram and those who are prepared to live in the hostels attached to the College will be able to study there, but not others. Now take the case of the poor Trichur town students as well as of those of the suburbs on the south, east and west. They will have to walk four or more than four miles a day to the College and the same distance on their return. They will not be able to incur the expenses incidental to hostel living. They will therefore have to live in their own houses, and that means they will have to walk a distance of four miles or more in the morning and four miles or more in the evening on every college day. Thus the poor students of even those parts will find it difficult to pursue their studies in the Ramavarmapuram College and it is doubtful also whether they will go to Ramavarmapuram College at all when they have a First Grade College, the St. Thomas' College, within the limits of the Trichur town and within their easy reach. With these few words I support this resolution.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—We have heard much said on both sides and also the arguments advanced for and against the scheme. As a matter of fact, coming as I do from a place midway between Trichur and Ernakulam, I must frankly confess that my first impression was in favour of the shifting. Sir, I welcome the idea of an ideal College in an ideal place and I know the limitations of the present College here. But the question at present is, whether we can afford to have such an

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ideal institution on which nearly forty lakhs of rupees have to be expended. So, in one word, it is a question of economy. "Whether Cochin today can afford to spend nearly forty lakhs of rupees on a scheme like this?" Of course we have got already a crore of rupees to our credit. 'hoarded treasure' as we call it, and my first impression was, even granting that forty lakhs would be required out of this for the College construction at Ramavarmapuram, there would be sufficient still left to be spent on public utilities, such as communication, irrigation and other necessities of our country. So, I take it we can afford. But Sir, going through the problem once more I find that the question is not entirely that. The question is also whether Ernakulam is entirely to be deprived of collegiate education. That certainly can never be. Ernakulam, the capital of the Cochin State, must have a College. If Ernakulam is to be deprived of collegiate education that certainly is the most unfair thing that may be done to the southern half of the State. Therefore granting this College is to continue here and another one, a more ideal one, is to run in full swing at Anappara, what then about the yearly recurring expenses to maintain these two institutions? That is the next thing to be considered seriously. From the budget I find that out of 86 and odd lakhs of rupees, the total receipts of the State, nearly 13 lakhs and odd are every year utilised for recurring expenses in the matter of education, and out of these 13 lakhs, Sir, for collegiate education alone it comes to nearly a lakh and thirteen thousand a year. Can we then afford, every year round, to spend a lakh and thirteen thousand at Ernakulam and a similar sum or even more at Anappara towards collegiate education? That works out nearly 4 lakhs of rupees every year for collegiate education, hereafter. Our State certainly cannot afford to spend four lakhs on collegiate education alone. No civilised State, I fear, would be a party to such a scheme. Ideal institutions are desirable, but we must have ample resources for the same. Our poor State has not the resources at present to run two colleges and therefore, for the time being at least, let us forget the ideals and confine our attention in improving and extending the existing one here.

Again, Sir, one argument, advanced by the advocates for shifting, is, we must have the only Government College located in a central place. Shall I ask whether Ramavarmapuram is the centre of Cochin? I really cannot see eye to eye with the Members who say that it is a central locality. On the other hand I am inclined to ask the question Sir, whether the University Commissioners were shown Chalakkudi, my constituency, on their way from Ernakulam to Anappara. My place, Chalakkudi,

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I should say is a much more central and ideal place than this Ramavarmapuram. For one thing you have got a Railway Station close by. Again there is the attraction of a fresh water river which will never get dry in any season. At Anappara, even now, the water question is a problematical one. They say the place is even malarial. Chalakkudi, Sir, I can assure you is not in the least malarial. Without any difficulty we can have water there both to drink and to swim. We can have a fresh water bath every evening in the river. You want only five hundred acres. I am sure plain lands measuring 600 or 700 acres at a stretch can be had there which you can convert into an excellent College premises. If the hills be the attraction of Anappara I can show you the Kodasseri Hills close by to Chalakkudi where you can go for a hunting. My constituency stands best for the purpose.

And again Sir, in Chalakkudi you can find not only jackals, but also *people*. That is a very great difference indeed!

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Is Kodasseri not malarial?

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I said Chalakkudi is not malarial. What I meant to say is that Anappara should have been the very last place to have been selected for the location of an ideal residential College. It is not in any sense of the term the *central* part of the State also. The Government would have been far wiser if they had hit upon Chalakkudi for the purpose. I support the resolution with all my heart.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I support the resolution. In supporting the resolution I must contradict the prophetic utterances made by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur that rural Members will favour the transfer. But I will drop that question now and go into the financial aspect. Now even though it has been urged by previous speakers it is worthy of note to bring to the notice of the Council that the boasted treasure is really not ready cash. After all a large portion of the so-called hoarded wealth is invested in the Harbour Scheme, a large portion on agricultural loans and industrial concerns. Then again, white elephants like the Tanneries and the Potteries also have consumed a portion of surplus which is said to be hoarded. When we consider this financial question in the light of practical politics, we say that only a small portion of hoarded wealth is available for other purposes. If you are to launch upon this scheme it will be squandering away that ready cash and we will be stranded upon bankruptcy. Before we launch, it is the primary duty of any Government to see that how far the money utilised for the said purpose will accrue benefit to the greatest number of people concerned in the State. That should be the criterion. As I said yesterday that the greatest measure of common good

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should be the principle upon which public money should be spent. Consider again this question in the light of the financial commitments made by the Government. Now in the last Budget Session the Hon'ble Member for Engineering has expressly stated that they would start the Thannikudam Scheme to irrigate the kole lands. According to the report read out by me, then, the said scheme will exhaust 11 or 12 lakhs of rupees. Then again, yesterday when the Hydro-Electric Scheme was being discussed in the House, the Hon'ble Member for Engineering said that in the course of three or four months actual work will be started. We know what amount will be required for the Hydro-Electric Scheme. Consider the sources from which it was derived. I say that it was by a systematic curtailment of necessary expenses and allotments that the ex-Diwan was able to hoard up so much money. Works for which money was allotted were refused to be undertaken and by that means he has squeezed money and he has swelled the surplus. If surplus is raised by playing with budget figures and ignoring necessary works, demanded by the public, then it will be hard to invest 17 or 20 lakhs in this monumental modern College.

Then again the question of a model College. Now the idea of a model College has appealed to some of the Members. We have to consider the question of a model College from the position that the Cochin State holds. Cochin State is a very small State having a very meagre income. It is not in a position to aspire to any ideal College. The question of a model College arises only where it can be started by a big Presidency or by a State which has big sources of income. Take for instance Madras or Bombay Colleges. Now they are established to feed the rural students flocking the metropolis from outside areas. Such a question does not arise in Cochin State. It is a very limited and small State. You cannot look at Oxford, Cambridge, Madras or Bombay and compare them here. Thirdly, if we look from the standpoint of locality there will be no necessity to spend so much money. As a matter of fact, Colleges in America or Enlgand are not generally shifted on the ground that they are situated in the centre of the town. I have read in papers that in America Colleges are held in sky-scrapers where in the lower buildings there may be banking houses, in the middle there may be College and at the top hostels. Now if Colleges can be conducted there in sky-scrapers, I feel there is no necessity to shift the College from Ernakulam, on the mere ground that there is no space available for accommodation in the existing institution. If howaver, additional facilities and accommodation have to be given to the existing institution then it is a matter of additional investment which

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may at the most come to one or two lakhs of rupees. If the Government is prepared to spend 17 lakhs of rupees to advance education, it will be of great benefit if you pay the interest on that amount by way of contributions to the existing institutions in Madras, Coimbatore or Bombay. Government has already given a lakh of rupees and a recurring grant of seven thousand rupees every year to the Benares Hindu University. If the Government extend a sort of contribution to the Madras College or Coimbatore College, what will be the benefit derived by Cochin State. What will be the culture dervived by undergoing vocational training in such an institution? For that matter, the college students going from here and applying for admission, they are sternly refused admission there. So far as the students that go from British India are concerned they are taken even as free scholars. Whereas our students will have to pay a fee of Rs. 1,200 every year. So if a portion of this amount can be very well allotted as contributions to the existing institutions in British parts it will be very advantageous to our students. I have only to suggest these remarks and I whole heartedly support this resolution.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—The resolution as placed before this House consists of two parts. The first and the most important part deals with the proposition that the College to be started at Anappara or Ramavarmapuram should be a Technological College, and the second part of the proposition arises by a necessary implication. It is not expressly stated in the resolution itself. The proposal to shift the Maharaja's College from Ernakulam to Anappara should be abandoned. The discussion which has proceeded has more or less dealt with the second part of the resolution. That is the implied part of the resolution rather than the expressed part. So far as the first part of the resolution goes, I was very much impressed by the opening speech of the mover of the resolution to the effect that there is at present a keen necessity to establish a technological institute in the State for the development of industries. Now so far as that matter is concerned I do not think that any Member of this House would oppose that resolution. And from the way in which this resolution has been dealt with by the other Members also, it appears that that part of the resolution is not at all the subject matter of any debate. Taking it for granted that a Technological institute is a necessity and should be started in Cochin at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Ten years.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Let us go into the question whether the College now existing in Ernakulam should be shifted to Anappara. Now the financial consideration

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which was laid stress upon by several Members in the discussion, in my submission, does not arise at all. For we want two Colleges, a technological institute as well as an Arts and Science College. We have got only one College now, the Arts and Science College. If the Technological College were to be constructed at Ramavarmapuram, the expenses would be all the same and therefore my submission is that the only question that arises for consideration in respect of this resolution is, the financial considerations apart, whether it would be advisable to shift the Maharaja's College to Ramavarma puram or whether we should have the Arts and Science College at Ernakulam and the Technological Institute at Ramavarmapuram. These are the only questions that arise for consideration. In my submission, whatever decision is arrived at in respect of this resolution, it is not going to save us anything so far as our financial position is concerned. Now considering whether it would be advisable to shift the Arts College to Ramavarmapuram and have a Technological Institute at Ernakulam or vice versa, my submission is that it would be much better to have the Arts and Science College at Ramavarmapuram and the Technological Institute at Ernakulam. (*Hear, hear*). The Technological Institute has been accepted to be a very urgent necessity so far as our people are concerned and with the advent of the harbour and other industrial enterprises in Ernakulam and Cochin, I think the situation of a Technological Institute at Ernakulam would greatly help matters. Already Ernakulam has become very very congested indeed. We find it very difficult to get dwelling houses and with the advent of the harbour we may more or less expect that Ernakulam would get more congested still. In these circumstances a Technological Institute at Ernakulam would not only help matters but would conduce to the industrial prosperity of our State. Further the shifting of the Arts and Science College to Ramavarmapuram would place it in an ideal situation in respect of all matters concerned, without in any way substantially increasing the expenditure. Now so far as the proposal to spend fabulous amounts on the Collegs to be built at Ramavarmapuram is concerned, I have a few words to submit. It is not at all essential that such fabulous amounts should be expended on the construction of the College. We should have a College which would require all necessary and ordinary requirements and all unnecessary expenses should be cut down as far as possible. We have to construct buildings as economically as possible. With these few words I would like to oppose this resolution.

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മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേപ്പ പി. കുണ്ടുകുളം.—ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. കോളേജു് ആനപ്പാറക്കു മാറ്റണമൊ എറണാകുളത്തുതന്നെ ആയിരിക്കണമൊ എന്ന കാര്യം ഇതിനുമുമ്പു് പല പ്രാവശ്യം ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ തർക്കിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അന്നും എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ പറയാതുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോൾ വീണ്ടും ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി പറഞ്ഞു നോക്കാമെന്നു വെക്കുന്നതു് കൊച്ചി ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഭരണകർത്തൃത്വത്തിൽ ചിലമാറ്റങ്ങൾ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു്. പക്ഷാഭേദം കൂടാതെ (impartial) ആയി ആലോചന നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളും എന്ന ബോധ്യമാണു് അതിലേക്കു എന്നെ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ നാട്ടുംപുറങ്ങളിലേക്കു ഉപകരിക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രമേയം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് എപ്പോഴും എതിരായി നിന്നു തള്ളിക്കളയുകയാണു് പതിവു്. ഇപ്പോൾ കാട്ടുംപുറത്തെ ആവശ്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ അതു തള്ളാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഒരുക്കമില്ല. കാട്ടും പുറത്തു ഒരു കോളേജു കൊണ്ടുവെച്ചിട്ടു് ഒരാവശ്യവും ഇല്ല. കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്തു് സാധാരണ കോളേജു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണം. അതു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെയുണ്ടു്. അതു എല്ലാവക്കും സൌകര്യമാംവണ്ണം ഉപകരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ഒരു ഒന്നാം ഗ്രേഡു് കോളേജു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെയുണ്ടു്. വടക്കൻ നാട്ടിലുള്ള ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് അതു വളരെ സൌകര്യംതന്നെ; തെക്കും ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു് എറണാകുളത്തുള്ള കോളേജും ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് എറണാകുളത്തുള്ള കോളേജു മാറ്റിയാലുള്ള ഗുണം എന്തായിരിക്കും? ഇപ്പോൾ കോളേജു എറണാകുളത്തുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് തെക്കൻ ദിക്കുകളിലെ സാധുകുട്ടികൾ ധാരാളമായി കോളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്തു പുറത്തിറങ്ങി ഹർജികളുംകൊണ്ടു പബ്ലിക്കാഫീസുകളുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു വരുന്ന പതിവു ഇല്ലാതായിത്തീരും. അതായതു സാധുക്കൾക്കു പഠിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നാകും. (*Hear, hear*). സാധുക്കളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാനുള്ള വഴിയാണു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടു നോക്കുന്നതു്. സാധുക്കൾക്കു പഠിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. സാധുക്കൾ അതുവളരെ പഠിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് കാര്യം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടൊ? അതും ഇല്ല. പിന്നെ സാധുക്കൾക്കു എങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പഠിപ്പാണു് ആവശ്യം? ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറയുന്നപോലെയുള്ള 'ടെക്കനിക്കൽ' കോളേജു പഠിപ്പാണു് ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു സാധുക്കൾക്കെന്നല്ല എല്ലാവക്കും അത്യാവശ്യമായിത്തീരുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പഠിപ്പു് ഇന്നു കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്തില്ല. അതിലേക്കുള്ള സ്ഥലം ആനപ്പാറയാകുന്നതു വളരെ നല്ലതായിരിക്കും. അവിടെ അതിലേക്കു ധാരാളം സ്ഥലസൌകര്യമുണ്ടു്. കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്തു വേറെ സ്ഥലമൊന്നുമില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ടു് മനുഷ്യവാസമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു മലങ്കാടാണു്

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കോളേജിനു് നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു കണ്ടു പടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്! അതിനു് പതിനേഴുലക്ഷം രൂപ ചിലവാകുമെന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. പണ്ടു് ഞാൻ കോഴിക്കോട്ടയുടെ കായ്ത്തിൽ ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയെ കാണാൻ പോയിരുന്നു. കുഷിക്കു് മുള്ളിക്കായലിലെ വെള്ളംകെട്ടി നിത്തി ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു എന്റെ നിവേദനം. "അതിലേക്കു വിഷമമുണ്ടോ? അതുചെയ്യാമല്ലൊ" എന്നു ദിവാൻമറുപടി പറയുകയുംചെയ്തു. ഞങ്ങൾ അതിനു് ഹർജി കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. ദിവാൻ എസ്റ്റിമേറും തയാറാക്കിച്ചു. പിന്നേയും ഞാൻ കാണാൻ ചെന്നപ്പോൾ "എങ്ങിനെയാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു"? ഇപ്പോൾ ഫിഫ്റ്റി,൦൦൦ രൂപ മതിയെന്നു പറയുന്നു. പിന്നീടു നൂറ,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാകയും ചെയ്യും" എന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പറയുന്ന ഫിഫ്റ്റി ലക്ഷത്തിലല്ല നൂറ് ലക്ഷത്തിൽ അവസാനിക്കുമോ എന്നതിനെ സംശയമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു നമുക്കു് കോളേജു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി, അല്ല എറണാകുളത്തു നല്ല രീതിയിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഒരു കോളേജു് ആനപ്പാറെ മാറ്റി പണിയിക്കുന്നതിനായി, ചിലവാക്കാൻ ഫണ്ടുമില്ല. ഒരു കോടി രൂപ ഇരിപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൈയ്യിൽ നൂറ൦ ലക്ഷത്തോളമേയുള്ളു. അഥവാ ഒരുകോടിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നേയും നമുക്കു ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഹാർബർ, ബ്രോഡ്ഗേജു്, ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക്സ്കീം, ഇറിഗേഷൻസ്കീം ഇവക്കെല്ലാംതന്നെ അവതാകയുമൊ? ഇതിനുമൊക്കെ പുറമെ ൫൦ ലക്ഷം പറക്കുന്നിലംകുഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ഫിഫ്റ്റി ലക്ഷം രൂപ ചിലവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ പണമില്ല. ൫൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി കുഷിചെയ്യാൻ വെള്ളംകൊടുക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു പണമില്ല. നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ സകല ദാരിദ്ര്യവും തീരുന്നതിനു് ഫിഫ്റ്റി,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി വിലകൊടുത്തെടുക്കണം. അതു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു സാധിക്കയില്ല. ഉണക്കു ബാധിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ ഫിഫ്റ്റി ലക്ഷം രൂപ ചിലവാക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. അരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ.—ഫിഫ്റ്റി ലക്ഷം രൂപയതെങ്ങിനെയാണു"?

മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേപ്പ് പി. കുണ്ടുകുളം.—ഒരു കായ്ം മനസ്സാക്ഷിക്കടുത്തവിധം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ കോളേജു് ആനപ്പാറക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നു പറയാനുള്ള കാരണം മുഴുവൻ എനിക്കു അറിയാൻവയ്യാ എങ്കിലും ചില ഉള്ളുകള്ളികൾ (inner)ആയിട്ടു എന്തൊ കിടപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഉള്ള കോളേജു മലഞ്ചരിവിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകണം. അതും ഒരു പുതിയ ദിവാൻജിയെ നിയമിക്കുമെന്നു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ചാഞ്ചാടുന്നതിനു ഏതാനും മാസങ്ങൾമുമ്പു ധൃതിയിൽ പണ

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യാൻ ഉത്തരവുകൊടുക്കുക, ഇതൊക്കെ ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതിൽ എന്തൊ ഇന്നർ (inner) ആയിട്ടു കിടപ്പുണ്ടെന്നു തന്നെവേണം പറവാൻ. എന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കറിവാൻ പാടില്ല, എങ്കിലും സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ അങ്ങിനെയൊക്കെയാണു്.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Such language should not be used. It is humiliating the past Diwan.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഒസെപ്പ പി. കുണ്ടുകുളം.—അതുകൊണ്ടു അനാവശ്യമായ ഈ കായ്ത്തിനു ര ാ ലക്ഷം രൂപായൊന്നും ചിലവാക്കാൻ നമുക്കില്ല. ഉള്ള പണം ഈ കെട്ടിടം പണിക്കു ചിലവാക്കാതെ വല്ലതും ആദായം കിട്ടുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികൾ എടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഐ. ഇ. അമ്മുക്കൻ.—ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ നയത്തിലുള്ള വൈകല്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. "കോളേജു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു അധികം പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനാൽ പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല, അതുകൊണ്ടു കോളേജു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവു ചുരുക്കണം" എന്നു പലപ്പോഴും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഈ കൌൺസിലിനകത്തും പുറത്തും വെച്ചു പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണൊ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതെന്നു പലപ്പോഴും സംശയിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു സഹായധനം വാങ്ങി കോളേജു ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തിവരുന്ന സ്കൂളുകൾക്കുള്ള ഗ്രാണ്ടിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഇപ്പോൾ കുറവു ചെയ്തിരിക്കയാണു്. കുറവു ചെയ്യാനുള്ള കാരണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു പലവിധത്തിലും ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കിയിട്ടും ചിലവു ലാഭിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രയോഗിച്ച ഒരു പൊടിക്കൈ മാത്രമായിട്ടാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവു അന്യായമായവിധത്തിൽ കുറവുചെയ്യുന്ന അതേസമയം ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കോളേജു സ്ഥാപനത്തിനായി ക ാ ലക്ഷമൊ ങ ാ ലക്ഷമൊ ചിലവാക്കാമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു് ഓർക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതൊന്നുംതന്നെ വിശ്വസിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു വരുന്നു. കോളേജു ആനപ്പുറമൊ നല്ലതു് എറണാകുളത്തൊ നല്ലതു് എന്നു പറയാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. എവിടെയായാലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് പറയുന്നതിനെല്ലാം ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥവേണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ആ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കായ്ത്തിൽ ലേശവും ഇല്ല. ഞാൻ ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കിയതിൽ അടിയന്തിരമായ പല വമ്പിച്ച സ്കീമും ഉടനടി നടപ്പാക്കാനുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഈ അനാവശ്യശ്രമം രാജ്യത്തിൽ ധനസംബന്ധമായ പല കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടയാക്കുമെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. ആനപ്പുറയുടെ

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ചരിത്രം തന്നെ ഒന്നു നോക്കുക. ആദ്യം ഒരു കൃഷ്ണശാസ്ത്രപീഠം അവിടെ വേണമെന്നു കരുതി കുറെ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ പണിചെയ്തു. ഒന്നും ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചയാക്കാതെയാണു് അന്നു അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തതെന്നു അനന്തരസംഭവങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു തെളിയിച്ചു. ഏതായാലും കെട്ടിടം വെറുതെ ഇട്ടുകളയുന്നതു എങ്ങിനെയെന്നു കരുതിയാണു് കാളേജു അവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവയ്ക്കാമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതു്. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു് ചെയ്തതെറ്റു സമ്മതിക്കാൻ ധൈര്യമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു കാട്ടിക്കൂട്ടണമെന്നു കരുതിയപ്പോഴാണു് കാളേജിന്റെ കാര്യം ഓർമ്മ വന്നതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ പെട്ട അഡൂരും ഒരു കൃഷ്ണശാസ്ത്രപീഠത്തിനു് കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ പണിചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടെയും ഇതേവരെ രോഗികളെ ആക്കീട്ടില്ല. ആ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നാണു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയുന്നുമില്ല. കൃഷ്ണശാസ്ത്രപീഠമാറ്റി തക്കതായ മറ്റെന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം അവിടെയും ആക്കിക്കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തിനും വലിയ ഉപകാരമാകും.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—I move that the question be now put.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I second it.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—If it is not a closure motion I want some two minutes.

Mr. K. J. Antony.—That is a closure motion.

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—The motion before the House is,"This Council recommends ro the Government of Cochin that the proposed College at Ramavarmapuram be converted into a technological institution, etc.," I will take only that portion now. The other portion is about the distribution of the expenditure over a long period. We will not take it up. As the resolution is worded, you find that the Member agrees that there is a College that has been proposed at Ramavamapuram, because this Council has itself sanctioned certain allotments in the Budget Session (*Hear, hear.*) for proceeding with the construction of the College. Therefore there is the implication that the College that has been proposed is to be a fact. We are not to go back upon what we have already decided. The second point was that it may be converted into a technological institution. That means, it was originally intended to be one ; now it must be converted into another. It is only on that portion of the resolution that discussion in this House has just been conducted. Now with regard to that point I will just speak whether Ramavarmapuram is a place that is fit for a technological institution. It has been argued in this House to-day that the seats of ancient Universities were important centres of natural beauty, but the seats of modern Universities must be in the thick, in the middle or in the heart of a very busy town. If you say that Arts or Science Colleges should be located in the

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hearts of busy towns, much more so will that argument apply to a technological institution. In the case of technological institutions, where we will have laboratories under expert professors who will go on conducting experimental researches, for example, manufacture of soaps, paper pulp industry etc. all depending upon the raw material that will be available in Cochin, what we have to do is we have to locate such institutions not in the wilds of Anappara but in the heart of Ernakulam or a busy centre like Ernakulam where you will have Harbour developed in a few years, where you can have marine engineering and you will have all the advantage of a civilised town or port. (*Hear, hear.*) So in the opinion of the Government, Ramavarmapuram is not a suitable place for having a technological institution.

I come to the question as to how it has happened, how it was raised, why Anappara should be selected and you will permit me if I take the time of the House to give you in a few words the history of the scheme merely because I have been personally connected with the scheme from the time when this College was about to be raised into a First Grade College. There was a Committee that was appointed in the year 1924 that formulated a scheme for a First Grade College in Cochin and that Committee submitted a report a few months later, after issuing a questionaire and getting evidence from a number of people. I am just having the report here. I shall refer to one or two points in it. "The Maharaja's College was started by Mr. Sealy as a High School. It was, in 25 years, found necessary to construct a large additional building and double the accommodation of the College. Fifteen years after that the original accommodation had to be trebled and 10 years later quadrupled." In fact at the time of the starting of the High School the then Government or the people that were responsible for the construction of the buildings probably did not expect such a large expansion of the High School of the College and naturally the First Grade College Committee wanted to take a long view of the question and found out how we can develop under ordinary circumstances, merely because we have seen colleges developed in other parts of the Presidency. We wanted to have as comprehensive a scheme as possible consistent with the Universities Act and consistent also with the experience we have got outside Cochin. The Madras University Act of 1923 lays stress on "the development of academic life and corporate unity as well in the Colleges as in the University." The Committee thought that this can be achieved only by means of a residential College and therefore we wanted to find out whether we could have a residential College which can develop and

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extend as time proceeds. And therefore for a residential College with facilities for development and expansion we wanted to have a site. It was then that the Committee as a whole thought that, while Ernakulam was found to be suitable for the location of a Second Grade College where students ramain only for two years, whether it would be suitable for the same College where the students will have an academic course of four years. That question was taken up and it was found, in as much as we had to quadruple the accommodation in 40 or 50 years, it would not be possible to extend the accommodation beyond certain limits and therefore it was thought that, as a First Grade College of a residental type, it may not be possible to have a model college in the town of Ernakulam. Naturally then we had to see which site we should select and that Committee says that the site to be located should, in the opinion of the Committee, satisfy the following conditions: It should be the central spot in Kerala easily accessible by railway. It should be neither too far from the town nor too near. There must be at least 500 acres, I believe 500 acres we are talking of, to allow for expansion.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Is not that for a Kerala University.

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—No. That is not for a University. It should be satisfactory from a climatic and sanitary point of view. There should be plenty of water even in summer. If possible there should be a fresh water stream. The scenery should be picturesque. It should have a peculiar historic importance.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Would Chalakkudi supply that ?

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—And then it was suggested that Anappara. would be an ideal site and the Committee went and inspected the site and resolved to recommend that the College should be located there; so much so that the First Grade College Committee said that if the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam be raised to First Grade, it was only to be provisionally located at Ernakulam only for a certain period.—" B. A. classes may be provisionally started for the next academic year pending the construction of permanent buildings elsewhere"—merely because the First Grade College Committee said that it would not be possible to have very good play ground, very good hostel accommodation, very good residential quarters in the town of Ernakulam. That was the opinion of the Committee I am talking of. As so much was done, His Highness the Maharaja, on the occasion of the Jubilee which was celebrated, announced by means of a Proclamation,

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in reply to an address, that His Highness would be pleased to raise it to a First Grade College. We applied for affiliation and the University Commission came. I will read out to you a small portion from the Report of the University Commission of 1925.

"In considering this question we are faced with an initial difficulty. The present site of the College, though very fine, is not likely to retain its advantages when the Cochin Harbour is developed, and in any case it will not permit of College extensions on any large scale except at prohibitive cost. It is therefore proposed to shift the College to another place but the exact locality has not been decided. The question of permanent location is, to a certain extent, bound up with the establishment of the Kerala University and it is probable that the place selected will be somewhere near Trichur. A site has already been marked out for the College. We have examined this place and have no hesitation in stating that it will form a magnificent setting for a College or a group of Colleges provided a sufficiency of water can be secured. We suggest that the Cochin authorities should take up the investigation of the water supply immediately and, if they are satisfied in the matter, there can be no objection to transfer the College."

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is the centre of Kerala, not of Cochin.

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—Certainly. It is much nearer to Chittur and Vadakkancheri than Ernakulam.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Were they shown any other place than this ?

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—I have no information merely because I did not accompany the Commission. In regard to this also they thought that our Government may not take prompt action in the thing. Therefore the University Commission said "we will leave the authorities of Cochin of their own accord to settle the question of location within a period of five years. We would recommend that the Syndicate should take up the question after the expiry of the first three years." Before three years expired I reminded the Government that there is a clause like this and therefore they should take necessary action. The necessary plans were designed to locate the College in that place and the dormitories are in the course of construction. The plans of College buildings have been prepared and they are being submitted to the University. I do not think the Members are right in thinking that it is going to keep out all poor boys. I do not know why the people should think that the poor students will not be able to get admission into the College at Ramavarmapuram.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—They will have to pay.

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—Just as students from Chittur who have taken natural science pay for experiments these students also will have to pay. So I have just given you

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an idea of the history of the scheme and later on, in 1928, when the Commission visited the College they said that "the recommendations of 1925 have been substantially carried out, though there is no satisfactory room for library classes, and the main library was suppressed. Fortunately there is an extensive system of class library. It was, however, recognised that no extension of the present site was possible, owing to the demand for land in connection with the Cochin Harbour Work and the recommendations were stated to be a temporary expedient for 5 years to give the Cochin Government the opportunity of transferring the College to a more spacious site. We were informed verbally by the Director of Public Instruction that the Government had decided to transfer the College to an extensive site, which the Commission visited, at Anappara (Ramavarmapuram), 3 miles north of Trichur and information has since been received that the Cochin Durbar has sanctioned the removal and has made an initial grant of three lakhs for this purpose. About 200 and odd acres have been acquired, the construction of the dormitory buildings is proceeding apace. We will begin the building, *i.e.*, the main college building, very early. If you are going to have a technological institute it is not a suitable place. You will have to spend very much more than the estimate that has been prepared, I mean about 17 lakhs—it may be a little more. I don't say that it is an accurate estimate. The lay out of the site is not completely over. We have to pay for all these. Any further information the mover might require or any other Member would require, I shall very gladly give.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have a right of reply. Just two words. The University Commission's report is conspicuous for one thing.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I wish to say one word It was pointed out here that the question of water supply at Ramavarmapuram was not solved. I may state that we have been conducting experiments for the last three years and it was found that we could supply 20,000 gallons per day during the dry months from a tank at Peringavu. At Villedom near Ramavarmapuram the condition of water supply is much more satisfactory and if we construct tanks, there is absolutely no reason to doubt whether it will be possible to get sufficient water for all the college requirements. That argument, therefore, should be taken away in the protest against the shifting of the College to Anappara.

About the question of cost. The present Ernakulam College was first started as a High School, and later, as time progressed, additions were made and it was raised to a Second

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Grade College. Again more additions were made for making it a First Grade College. Within the last 10 years more than 3 lakhs of rupees were spent on improvements and yet the conditions are so unsatisfactory that the University Commission are threatening to discontinue the affiliation. It was again only last year that we spent another Rs. 5,000 on a temporary shed for housing the Sanskrit and language classes. Still there is not sufficient room for a chemistry laboratory and an estimate for 17 thousand to 18 thousand is under preparation. Again, there is no space here for logic and philosophy class rooms, though we had shifted the High School of the College to a newly constructed Lower Secondary School in Ernakulam. All these amounts have been spent little by little and they have already come up to a very appreciable figure. This kind of expenditure is unwise and the result is obtained unsatisfactory. Why not spend 15 or 17 lakhs in 5 or 10 years and solve the whole thing completely in the most straight forward and satisfactory manner?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—One word for information. The conditions of water supply that you mentioned, these conditions, I believe, existed in 1925 when the University Commission said that if the water supply is assured it will be an ideal place. They refer to this place. You are now referring to the supply of water. The conditions which you are now mentioning did exist in 1925. They are not new conditions.

Mr. S. K. Subrahmania Ayyar.—These boring operations have been conducted only for that.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The University Commission only made a remark.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—They were afraid that there will not be plenty of water.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—What are the words that they used "provided sufficient quantity of water may be assured."

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—A word in reply. It is remarkable that the University Commissions submitted reports under peculiar circumstances. The University Commission or anybody else did not say that the Ernakulam College should be shifted. The Cochin Government voluntarily said that they were prepared to take away the College to the hills. It is significant that there is not a word in any of these reports forbidding the continuance of the College at Ernakulam. Was it ever honestly pointed out to the University Commission that there are methods of making more room in Ernakulam? That is the point. I can conceive that if we can spare the funds a

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model College may be built. The question again is whether the model College will serve anybody. The question before us is whether it is worthwhile to spend 17 or 18 lakhs for annihilating the existing conveniences of a half of the State and for starting an institution of problematical utility in a place uninhabited by anybody and within two miles of an existing First Grade College. One argument based on the form of the resolution is that Anappara is not suitable for a technological institution. If it is not suitable, I don't want to have it there, Sir. What I said was that just as the site which was intended for a Leper Asylum was evolved into a First Grade College, it may by the same token be evolved into a technological institute. This resolution is intended to rivet the attention of the Government on the question. It is for the Government to decide. The project was launched six months ago by a retiring Diwan. It is only to rivet the attention of a Diwan, who is to administer the state for a number of years, who has to cater to the conveniences of the people on the question in hand. The wording of the resolution need not stand in the way. The idea is there as clearly expressed by more Members than one. The scheme is absolutely uncalled for and resented by the people of the State. A statement was made by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur that only a few Members from Ernakulam were interested in the matter and yet I find that during the course of discussion that statement was entirely falsified. I find the Member for the Jenmies, covering, as he does, the whole State, the Member for Anthikkad, from a constituency even north of Trichur, the Member for Irinjalakkuda, the Members for Ezhuvas North and South, the Member for Vellarappilli, the Member for Mulakunnathukavu, one of the northernmost constituencies in the State, support my resolution ; and I am sure, if there was time, most of the other Members would speak in favour of my resolution. It is entirely wrong to say that this is an agitation got up by a few interested Members of Ernakulam. Sir, we have absolutely no axe to grind. I am sure the transfer of the Ernakulam College to Anappara or anywhere else is not going to affect me personally or any of the Members here who live in this town. We are pleading here not for our own convenience but for the welfare of the under dog, of the poor man who cannot have the luxury of sending his boy to Anappara. That is the most important aspect. The other important point is we cannot afford to spend, as I would say, waste, all this money just now on Anappara. When you have got the money to spare you can do it. It may be a long while before satisfying the long-standing cries for public utilities. When you have done that you

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may spend on luxuries like this. That is the point that the Government has to consider. I hope that the matter has drawn sufficient attention and we believe the Government has now get the facts. Whether the motion is carried or not is not what matters. We want to see that the Government understands that a good portion of the State resents the idea, and that the agitation is widespread and there is sympathy for it throughout the State. With these words I commend the resolution to the House.

The resolution being put to the vote of the House looked like carried.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided : Ayes 19 and noes. 19

	Ayes.		Noes.
1	Mr. V. Achyuta Menon	1	Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar
2	,, I. E. Ambooken	2	,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
3	,, A. L. Antony	3	,, A. Eachara Menon
4	,, K. J. Antony	4	Dr. A. G. Menon
5	,, K. Ayyappan	5	Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar
6	,, C. Barton Wright	6	,, V. K. Kochunni Menon
7	,, P. C. Chanchan	7	,, T. K. Krishna Menon
8	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar	8	,, T. K. Nayar
9	,, S. S. Koder	9	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi
10	,, P. Krishna Menon	10	,, U. Kandar Menon
11	,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen	11	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
12	,, C. V. Kurian	12	,, P. Nilakanta Menon
13	,, C. J. Mathew	13	,, T. S. Narayana Ayyar
14	,, Ouseph P. Kundukulam	14	,, I. Raman Menon
15	,, M. K. Raman	15	,, K. Ramunni Menon
16	,, A. B. Salem	16	,, Rama Varmha Tampuran
17	,, K. Mohamad Seethi	17	Dr. A. R. Menon
18	,, Thomas Manjuran	18	Mr. S. K. Subramania Ayyar
19	Dr. E. A. Veigas	19	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

President.—It is 19 and 19.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You have a vote, Sir.

President.—I give the vote against the motion.

The President gave his vote against the motion and the resolution was lost.

28. Committee of enquiry into Taxation.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I commend the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed for a general enquiry into taxation on the following lines :—

(a) to examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between different classes of population of the State ;

(b) to consider whether the whole scheme of taxation is equitable and in accordance with economic principles, and, if not, in what respect it is defective ;

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